

The Standard.

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(In Force Feb. 1, 1908.)

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THE STANDARD PUBLISHING CO.

BENZOATE OF SODA.

Dr. Wiley, at the head of the pure food crusade and government chemist, is having a fierce struggle in which powerful influences favoring food adulteration are bringing financial and political influence to bear to destroy the pure food law. But of late a new factor has entered into the battle and Dr. Wiley now finds himself sustained and defended by an organization of manufacturers who, dealing honestly with the public, demand that all manufacturers be made to do likewise.

The chief contention at present between the reactionaries and Dr. Wiley is concerning the use of benzoate of soda—a coal tar product, used extensively to prevent fermentation in preserved fruits and vegetables, and which has been pronounced by Dr. Wiley to be a dangerous, harmful drug.

There is some disagreement among scientific men upon this point, but the weight of scientific opinion in both Europe and America is with Dr. Wiley, but the defenders of Dr. Wiley declare that even admitting the possibility of a doubt as to benzoate of soda being harmful in the quantities used in the preservation of food products, surely the public health, rather than the pocket of the unscrupulous manufacturer, should receive the benefit of the doubt.

Like all harmful preservatives, there always is room for argument as to just how great a quantity the human system can stand. It is admitted by all that benzoate of soda is harmful, but some of these scientists say that it is not harmful in the quantities used in food products; but even these men do not tell us what the effect would be on the consumer if there was a little of this preservative, or some other like preservative, in most of the foods we are obliged to eat. If ten chemists swear that benzoate of soda poisons the child that eats it, and five, ten, or even twenty others swear that he can manage to eat it and live, why should the risk be taken? Is it not dangerous to open the door to the use of these harmful preservatives, and thus go back to the awful condition that existed prior to the enactment of the national food law?

Why should any manufacturer do this?

What is the most important cereal used as food for man.

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL

FOOD

Is made from Wheat and Celery. No sweetening or other substances to create sour stomach and constipation. Palatable, nutritious and easy of digestion.

For sale by all Grocers

sire to use these adulterants when it is shown by the product of many other manufacturers that their use is absolutely unnecessary to successful food preservation?

Tomato ketchup, we are informed, is being made from the waste of canneries—ill-cared-for skins, cores and rotten tomatoes that are no better than the vilest garbage. Half rotted and festering fresh fruits, old, vermin-infested evaporated fruits, and the waste of fruit evaporators that should be sent to the "dumps" or the "sewers" find their way into the various preserves, jams, jellies and other fruit products. Benzoate of soda, and similar substances, also enable food manufacturers to manufacture their products in the germ-laden atmosphere of slovenly, ill-kept and unsanitary food factories which are still too much in evidence and which do hard in the march of progress. It is not only the fact, therefore, that the preservative itself is harmful, but the additional fact that it enables the manufacturer to cover up these multitude of sins.

Ogden factories, where pure tomatoes and fruits are canned, are injured by every can or bottle of inferior food-stuff brought into competition with their products and, therefore local concerns are with Dr. Wiley in his insistence on pure foods.

An expert in an eastern tomato ketchup factory informed us that not one-tenth of the contents of a bottle of tomato ketchup was the product of tomatoes. This is the inferior article which at one time was placed on the market in competition with Ogden ketchup made of the finest tomatoes produced in the world.

This country will never go backward to the extent of undoing all the good accomplished by Dr. Wiley. The day of the poisonous preservative in food is at an end.

WITH ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS.

When Simon Bamberger has those big 65-foot cars—12 of them—running on his electrified interurban line, offering an hourly service between here and Salt Lake, making the trip from postoffice to postoffice in one hour and ten minutes, there will be such a neighborly feeling established that all Salt Lake regularly will come to Ogden to have a social chat, breathe the fresh air and enjoy the scenery.

Mr. Bamberger expects to be operating his electric cars by June. With a good electric line between Ogden and Salt Lake, we might induce a majority of the visitors to the G. A. R. encampment in August to refresh themselves in this city at the close of each day's entertainment in Salt Lake.

OLD ENEMIES.

There are rumors of war in South America. Chile and Peru are at odds and there is talk of the armies of the two nations being mobilized for active service.

This is the breaking out of an old sore. Years ago Peru was arrogant and Chile was cowed until, submitting to the humiliation had brought despotism, Chile resolved to strike. For years and years Peru had been enriched by mines of great treasures and the Peruvians had become swaggeringly boastful and conceitedly proud. The people of Chile, less favored, grew sturdy through privations and developed power, so that when conflict came in 1879, Peru suffered ignominious defeat. Chile, following the example of Bismarck, inflicted an indemnity, annexing the nitre fields, but agreeing to submit ten years later the question of sovereignty to a plebiscite within the affected region, including the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Chile failed to keep faith and, as a result, Peruvians have never ceased to hold in contempt the Chileans and to hope for an opportunity to efface the stain placed upon them by recovering their lost provinces.

The hatred has been kept alive much as has the bitterness between France and Germany. In each case territorial aggrandizement has proved a constant irritant to the defeated.

FRUIT LANDS.

Within the week a large fruit company will be organized in Ogden with E. G. McGriff at its head, which will be the first step toward interesting a large number of eastern fruit growers and dealers in the lands of this section. Fruit dealers from Minneapolis and Chicago and fruit growers from Grand Junction, Colorado, will join with local fruit growers to help develop the horticultural possibilities of this section.

When Mr. McGriff says the country population of Weber county can be doubled within a few years through fruit culture, some idea of what this practical orchardist hopes to attain can be gained.

The bench lands near North Ogden are to be made to yield rich harvests and other parts of the fruit belt are to be tested, so that in the not far distant future we may hope for wonderful changes in the fruit business in this part of Utah.

The largest owner of fruit lands near Grand Junction, Colorado, is selling out in order to move to Ogden and engage in horticulture here. Inasmuch as Grand Junction has made a remarkable record in fruit raising and the price of fruit lands there is up in the thousands, it speaks well for the possibilities of this part of Utah that one of the most successful fruit men in that section should decide to hereafter be found among the fruit growers of this county.

There is a bright future for the fruit

industry in Weber county and we venture the prediction that five years hence lands now selling for a few dollars an acre will be commanding prices such as are now obtained in Colorado.

NEW LIQUOR MEASURE.

Perhaps not in response to an editorial of this paper, but somewhat in accord therewith, a bill regulating the liquor traffic in Utah is to be introduced in the legislature this week, the salient features of which are here given:

Licenses to be issued by secretary of state on approval of state board of examiners, made up of the governor, secretary of state and attorney general.

Licenses to be granted quarterly and paid for yearly.

Applicants to furnish bond of not less than \$2,000 and amount of license fee with application.

Applications to be advertised; 10 days allowed for objections and license may be refused for any good reason.

Protest of a majority of voters in a district to prevent state from issuing license.

State to receive 25 per cent of each license fee and 75 per cent is to be paid into the treasury of the city, town or county wherein license is located.

State may revoke any license for violation of conditions of bond and not refund any of license fee.

License fees to be graded, according to classification of county wherein license is located.

Saloons to be not less than 300 feet distant from churches or schools and 50 feet from theaters.

Hours of business to be from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily and saloons closed Sundays.

Women and girls prohibited from drinking in saloons or being found on saloon premises.

Prohibits sale of drinks with meals in hotels, restaurants, etc.

License to be for one room only; that room to face on a public thoroughfare and have but two entrances and one of them from the front.

Bars to be in plain view from the public thoroughfare.

Saloons not to have booths, extra rooms, tables, chairs, slot machines, musical instruments or gaming devices.

Treating is prohibited.

Saloons to close on election days.

Mayor city or town may issue a proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor on holidays at his discretion.

Owners of buildings where saloons are conducted to be held liable if saloon has too many doors.

Married women may sue against bond of saloonkeepers for damages they or their children may have suffered through sale of liquor.

Suits on bonds for damages of less than \$300 may be heard in justice of the peace courts.

Courts not to entertain suits on bills for liquor sold in less than five gallon lots.

Courts may imprison violators found guilty of misdemeanors or for refusal to settle judgments in some cases.

Physicians issuing prescriptions for liquor on Sundays or other days when saloons are closed to state health of patient on prescription.

Druggists to be permitted to sell by prescription only and must not sell patent medicine subject to special internal revenue tax without prescription.

The act is to take effect June 13, 1909.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

As the time approaches when the decision as to the type of the Panama canal will become virtually irrevocable, the attacks on the lock system grow in number and vigor, says the Literary Digest. It must be remembered that the lock type was adopted against the unanimous judgment of all the European engineers who were on the commission, and that of a minority of the American engineers. Much more is now known than then as to actual conditions, and that there are many engineers who have grave doubts as to the possibility of a safe foundation for the great Gatun dam is certain. President-Elect Taft, who is already very familiar with the situation, is not visiting the canal zone at this time with a delegation of the most eminent engineers of the country without some special reason for it. There is an evident and wise intent to resolve what ever doubt there may exist one way or another. It will not do to take chances with the foundation of such a tremendous structure as the Gatun dam.

It is not unthinkable that those who were determined that the canal should be at Panama and not at Nicaragua had for their main reason in determining upon a lock canal a belief that rather than face the tremendous cost of a sea-level canal congress would insist on the Nicaragua route. If there were any such feeling it was doubtless believed that, having once put one or two hundred millions of dollars into the enterprise, the people would not turn back but would shoulder the cost of the sea-level canal if that should be found necessary.

Probably they will, although there will be thorough disgust and a feeling that the people were bamboozled. It is freely predicted that the canal can never be a commercial success in the face of the competition which exists. Unless our policy has a radical change it will be foreign and not American

ships which will mostly use the canal, and there is a limit easily reached to the amount of tolls which the traffic will bear. If, however, the canal is regarded as a war measure only, it is an unmitigated humbug. Half the money which it will cost would provide unconquerable fleets of battleships in both oceans, and half the cost of maintaining the canal would keep them in commission.

THE EYES—A GOOD LIGHT.

A writer in the Denver Post says: Our eyes need light, it is their natural stimulus, and using it is their proper exercise. They need exercise as much as any other organ of the body. The unused brain drops to a lower plane of activity. The unused muscle wastes away, or never develops. The ultimate effect of darkness on the eyes is seen in the blind fish that live in caves. The eyes of savages, though not free from defects, escape many forms of weakness that affect those who dwell indoors.

The difference between outdoor light and what we ordinarily get indoors is not generally appreciated. It is brought strongly to mind when one tries to take photographs. The same camera, with the same plates, takes from one hundred to several hundred times as long for indoor pictures as for a view outdoors in sunlight. Yet the eye can see by either the outdoor light or the indoor light. The eye has great power of adaptation to different degrees of light. The natural thing is for it to see by a good light, and rest in darkness. But if it is used by a weak light it adapts itself to such a light, and sees remarkably well by it. It does not see so well thus as by a strong light, yet it can work by a very faint light marvelously well as compared with the almost complete failure of the photographic camera.

But when the eye has gradually become adapted to a feeble light it is not so well suited to seeing by a strong light. The person entering a mine will require many minutes before he can do his best seeing in its comparative darkness. And coming out of a mine it will require almost as long before he can comfortably face the strong light of day. If used much of the time by a weak light, the health of the eye suffers. It no longer can do as much work without injury by the light to which it has become accustomed; and it finds the stronger light of day excessively unpleasant. When the eye is thus suffering from the effects of working by deficient illumination, it always resents exposure to a brighter light. What it wants is darkness and rest of the eyes, not more work, which it associates with light. Rest it should have, but never more work under the unfavorable condition of poor light.

If we stop to examine the subject closely it will be found that the eye objects not so much to increased light as to a sudden change. If we go from bright light into darkness we cannot see for a time, and the eye gets some rest whether we intend it or not. When we go from darkness into bright light we can still see, but the sensation is so strong as to be painful at first. The severity of the discomfort is proportioned to the suddenness of the change. By making the change gradually, giving the eyes time to adjust themselves to the altered conditions the discomfort can largely be avoided. Thus, if going out into a strong light we first shade the eyes somewhat we can reduce or avoid the unpleasant sensations that would otherwise be caused.

One trying to guard his eyes by dark glasses can often get the best

result by wearing them on first going out, and then after a few minutes or a half hour, when the eyes have become adapted to the brighter light, taking off the protective glasses. It is never well to wear dark glasses constantly. At the most they should only be worn when in strong light, and removed when in a weaker light. If worn all the time they tend to make the eyes more sensitive to light. So that with them one suffers quite as much from the light as if he never resorted to them.

The disagreeable effects of bright light outdoors can also be greatly diminished by always having as much light as possible in the house. This lessens the contrast on going out, and prevents the over-sensitiveness that develops in darkness. It is better to save the eyes and let the carpets and upholstery take the chances, than to save the carpets and damage the eyes.

SPORTING NOTES

(By James J. Jeffries.)

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Who said that interest in the boxing game was on the wane? After my experience of two weeks I am led to believe that the gloves are more popular with the public than ever before. It may, of course, be possible that the fact that Jack Johnson, a negro, holds the heavyweight championship of the world for the first time in the history of the ring is responsible for the Queensberry revival.

Be that as it may, I have heard more fight talk in San Francisco this week than I have heard for the last six months. Everybody and his neighbor appear to believe that it is their honorable duty to ask me if I am going to fight again. I am still dishing out the answer that I have been giving out for years. If I am to be put through this sort of cross-examination much longer I will have a few thoughts and cards struck off with the single word "NO" printed on them. This will save me a lot of talk.

Seriously speaking, both my old and new San Francisco friends have treated me so royally that I haven't had the heart to lose my temper with any of my questioners, no matter how persistent they became. The main thing that my friends will want to know now is how I feel after my two weeks' workout. I have had over 50 telegrams in this connection. Experts have been kind enough to place themselves on record as saying that I have nothing to fear from Jack Johnson. That just about expresses my sentiments. I don't fear the negro or any other human being who walks on two feet.

My performance with Sam Berger during the two weeks of my theatrical engagement has been most satisfactory to me. I believe that in this short space of time I have refuted the claims of the eastern sport scribes, who, during the past year, have had

me down and out (in their own minds) as the result of my alleged disipation.

Making an unbiased review of the two weeks I feel justified in saying that my showing was all that could have been expected from a man who has strayed away from the athletic path for over four years. I am fat, no mistake about that. It will take many a long run on the road to get rid of this fat and put my mind in anything like first class condition. My general health is of the best, and if anybody thinks that I haven't got my punch left, let them come up and put the gloves on with me.

Followers of pugilism are an inconsistent lot. When I was in this city last summer to officiate as referee in the Atsuh Moran featherweight contest, everybody was criticizing Tom Burns because the Canuck would not fight Jack Johnson. "Why don't Burns give Johnson a chance?" they would howl. "Burns has been licking a lot of dubs and is afraid to tackle a man who would have an honest chance with him."

JOE TINKER VERRY

SORE AT HIMSELF

Has Signed to Appear on Stage For \$150, is Now Offered \$500.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Joe Tinker, Chicago Cub's shortstop, carries a well developed growth around with him today.

It is not caused by any baseball trouble, but the stage is doing more to ruffle Joe's temper than all the baseball in the western hemisphere.

Tinker has been rehearsing steadily for his play, "The Home Run Hit," thinking of the \$150 per week he was to draw for appearing.

Now comes along a manager and offers Joe \$500 per week to appear in vaudeville. Tinker looked over his contract with the "Home Run Hit"

woman whom he told to go and sin no more?

And the plea that this fellow's church does not recognize a confession is as possible more despicable than the act that plea was meant to excuse. This minister was a man—in outward semblance—before he was a clergyman; and there is no church in the world which requires its accredited ministers to forsake their manhood. The whining puppy is serving his church as ill as he served the woman who confided in him.

There are many right-feeling but clumsy-thinking people who take the acts of the agent for the principles of the organization; and who will cite this case in condemnation of the church this minister misrepresents. But the church would be the first to repudiate this creature.

The creed of all decent and half decent men in this regard has been well stated by Kipling:

"If she has spoken a word, remember thy lips are sealed,
And the brand of the dog is on him by whom is the secret revealed.
If there be trouble to Howard, and a lie of the blackest can clear, LIE, while thy lips can move, or a man is alive to hear."

Amen, so may it be. We hope the brand of the dog will be burned through even the armor of sniffling conceit, until this cur who has betrayed a woman's confidence knows himself for the wretch that he is.

THE HOBO CONVENTION.

The national convention of hoboes which Mr. How has held in St. Louis under his own eye during the week has adjourned without having reached any result which can be called definite, says the Globe Democrat. One of the delegates, who seems to have provoked more applause than any other, counseled the hoboes to resist to the last extremity the payment of railroad fares. "Ride or be ridden" was the spirit of his talk, and it expressed itself particularly in the admonition that if they did not ride the railroads the railroads would ride them. Although not putting his idea into exact phrase, the idea of this speaker evidently was that there is a struggle between the railways companies and the hoboes to settle who is to be boss, and that if the hoboes will stand firm the railway companies will be compelled to yield.

As a matter of fact, they are yielding already, as the heavy freight passenger traffic they are already beginning to haul from the south to the north is ample proof.

In a few weeks more the tide of hobo tourist travel north will be at flood as the maturing garden and small fruit crops come in for picking. The interstate commerce law will be powerless to deal with this evil. It will be impossible to convict the railway companies as deliberate and premeditated parties to a profitable conspiracy for violation of the law. This convention, however, took no action toward combining the organization of hoboes with that of such editors as are moving to have the law amended in order to remove some of its restrictions on the interstate commerce law.

MAGAZINE WRITER

FORFEITS HIS BOND

New York, Feb. 1.—Broughten Brandenburg, the magazine writer, who was indicted on a charge of grand larceny as a result of his sale to a newspaper of an article alleged to have been written by Grover Cleveland, failed to appear today before Justice Dowling to answer to the indictment. His bail of \$1,500, which was given by a bonding company, was forfeited. A bench warrant for Brandenburg's arrest was immediately issued.

AMERICAN LINER TWO

DAYS OVERDUE ARRIVES

New York, Feb. 1.—The American liner St. Louis arrived here today, two days overdue from Southampton and Cherbourg. She had been delayed by a broken rudder.

Permission to dry dock the steamer at the Brooklyn navy yard, it is necessary, was received by the American line officials today. The vessel, it was stated, would be examined by a diver when she reached her pier.

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Presented with AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA Cast of 20 Principals and THE BEST SINGING CHORUS Ever seen in a Road Organization PRODUCTION COMPLETE as played.

18 Months in New York 12 Months in Chicago.

Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

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The Red Cross

Nurse

WITH THE PRIZE MATINEE

FOR SATURDAY.

ADMISSION: 10c, 20c and 30c

Order seats in advance.

Both Phones.

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IF YOU HAVE ANY Trouble with your eyes—difficulty in seeing distinctly or reading, aching, tired eyes. If you suffer from headache, if the child cannot see well at school, or if the child's eyes soon become tired, call and have them examined most carefully here.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION

WE HAVE ALL THE Appliances for careful examinations. All work is guaranteed satisfactory.

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Nothing whatever is misrepresented.

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OGDEN, UTAH.

IT'S A SIGN YOU NEED US

When your suits or overcoats get out of shape or carry grease or other spots. Send them to us to be made as good as new again. The spots are taken out in short order and the garments pressed into their original shape, which they will retain for a considerable time. You can save half of your clothing bill by letting us keep your wardrobe in proper condition.

OGDEN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Laundresses and Dry Cleaners.

Both Phones 174 437 25th St.

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REMOVED TO VIENNA CAFE

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Meals same price as Broom Restaurant. Special Dinner 25c.

Lunch from 11 to 4 p. m.

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